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PART I

IMPORTANT GOVERNMENT ORDERS

DEVELOPMENT SECRETARIAT

Passes orders in regard to the Calculation of Cesses on fractions of a rupee of Excise Revenue.

READ—

Letter No. B3—569, dated 14th November 1932, from the Excise Commissioner, stating that the practice in the several Districts in regard to the levy of education cess on fractions of a rupee on certain items of Excise Revenue has not been uniform and recommending that for the calculation of all cesses, the total amount on which the cesses are levied in each transaction may be rounded off to the next higher figure (in rupees) when the fraction is eight annas or more and where the fraction is less than eight annas, it may be omitted from calculation.

2. Correspondence ending with letter No. C. 2851—32-33, dated 15th June 1933, from the Revenue Commissioner, stating that the proposal of the Excise Commissioner as regards the calculation of cesses on fractions of a rupee of Excise Revenue may be approved.

ORDER NO. FL. 163-73—Ex. 44-32-2, DATED BANGALORE, THE 12TH
JULY 1933.

Government are pleased to approve of the proposal of the Excise Commissioner agreed to by the Revenue Commissioner.

S. ABDUL WAJID,
*Secretary to Government,
Development Department.*

GENERAL SECRETARIAT

Reviews the Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1931-32.

READ—

The Report on Public Instruction in Mysore for the year 1931-32, submitted by the Director of Public Instruction in Mysore, with his letters Nos. G. 2-1033-1111 of 32-33, dated 8th December 1932 and GI. 1033-11 of 32-33, dated 10th December 1932.

ORDER No. E. 202-261—EDN. 206-32-5, DATED BANGALORE, THE
15TH JULY 1933.

Recorded.

2. *Direction.*—Mr. N. S. Subba Rao, M.A., (Cantab.), Bar.-at-Law, was in charge of the Department during the year.

Dr. S. Paul Chinnappa, M.A., L.T., Ph.D., continued as Deputy Director, Headquarters, till 11th April 1932, when he was posted as Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Bangalore Division, *vice* Mr. M. Sultan Mohiyuddin, M.A., LL.B., M.Ed., whose services were temporarily placed at the disposal of the Hon'ble the Resident in Mysore for employment as Inspector of Schools, Coorg and Bangalore. Mr. R. Jagannatha Rao, B.A.; L.T., Secretary to the Local Examinations Boards, was appointed Office Assistant against Dr. Chinnappa's post. Mr. K. T. Sudarsanam Iyengar, B.A., continued as Personal Assistant to the Director till 9th September 1931, when the post was abolished as a measure of retrenchment, and Mr. V. Naraniengar continued as the Financial Assistant to the Director. The post of Lady Assistant to the Director was also abolished and the Headquarters of the Deputy Director, Shimoga Division, were transferred to Bangalore.

3. *Touring and Inspection.*—The Director toured for 110 days, and visited 250 Offices and institutions. He, also, attended 130 meetings and conferences. The touring and inspection of the Deputy Directors and the District Educational Officers were, on the whole, satisfactory. Owing to the reduction in the allotment for travelling allowances, some relaxation in the rules regarding the amount of touring and inspection work of these officers was permitted. It is reported that the District Educational Officer, Mysore (Mr. M. S. Rajagopala Rao, M.A.), left thirteen Middle Schools and two offices under his direct charge uninspected, owing to the heaviness of his charge, and that the inspections and visits of the District Educational Officer, Tumkur, (Mr. Mahomed Davood, B.A.,) were rather hurried at times. Government trust that better progress will be shown by these officers in future.

As a measure of retrenchment, the posts of the Assistant Inspectresses of Kannada Girls' Schools were abolished and their work transferred to the Assistant Inspectors.

The work of the Assistant Inspectress of Urdu Girls' Schools showed an improvement over that of the previous year. The reason given, however, for Miss M. Yusuf Ali, the Assistant Inspectress of the Mysore Division, not having inspected 11 schools, *viz.*, that she did not tour for three months owing to the restricted travelling allowance, is not satisfactory.

4. *Statistics.*—The total number of educational institutions of all kinds under the control of the Director of Public Instruction and the University and their strength on 31st March 1932, as compared with the corresponding figures for the previous year were as follows:—

Particulars	1930-31		1931-32		Remarks
	Number	Strength	Number	Strength	
Government	5345	2,38,860	371*	39,240	*Due to the transfer of all Government Primary Schools to Local Bodies under the Elementary Education Regulation.
Public:			(Local Bodies)		
Municipal	94	11,625	4892	1,99,591	
Aided	1644	53,248	1426	51,429	
Unaided	8	829	9	486	
Total	7091	3,04,562	6698	2,90,746	
Private	1224	18,484	1216	19,042	
Grand Total	8315	3,23,046	7914	3,09,788	

The large decrease in the number of schools is reported to be due to the amalgamation of some of the Girls' Primary Schools and Adikarnatakas' schools with general

schools, the abolition of a large number of languishing schools, especially the Adult Night Schools and the amalgamation of the Incomplete Middle Schools with Primary Schools. The decrease in the number of scholars is attributed to the unprecedented economic depression which compelled parents to withdraw their children from schools and utilise their labour, the removal from the rolls of the names of pupils who were very irregular in attendance and the correction of the tendency on the part of the teachers in village schools to keep on the rolls the names of children under school age.

The percentage of boys and girls at school to the population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the total population according to the census of 1931 was 32·2 as compared with 36·75 in 1930-31; that of boys only to the male population of school-going age was 50·7 as compared with 58·05 and that of girls only to the female population of school-going age was 12·7 as compared with 14·62 in the year previous. Though there has been a decrease in the number of pupils attending schools for reasons stated above, the decrease is however not so great as the comparison with the previous year's figures would imply, as these figures were based on the census of 1921, whereas the figures of the year under report are based on the census of 1931 which showed a large increase of population. The average daily attendance was 76·82 per cent of the average monthly number on the rolls as compared with 75·89 in the previous year.

On an average, there was one school for every 3·7 square miles of area and 812 persons of the total population; and one out of every 3·1 of the population of school-going age was under instruction. The proportion of pupils to the total population was 1 in 20·7 as compared with 1 in 19·94 in the previous year. The percentage of boys under instruction to the total male population was 7·6, that of girls to the total female population 1·9 and that of both boys and girls under instruction to the total population 4·8. The respective figures for the previous year were 8·7, 2·12 and 5·51, but for reasons explained above, these percentages having been based on the Census of 1921, do not provide an accurate criterion of the state of education in the year under report. The percentage of pupils in each stage of education to the total number of pupils was as follows :—

	Boys.	Girls.
1. University	.. 1·3	.. 20
2. High Schools	.. 2·9	1·45
3. Middle Schools	.. 12·8	3·57
4. Primary Schools	.. 80·7	93·73
5. Special Schools	.. 2·3	1·05
	<hr/> 100·0	<hr/> 100·0

5. Expenditure.—The total expenditure, both direct and indirect on public instruction met from the several sources noted on the margin was Rs. 69,01,850 or Rs. 6,598 less than that of the previous year. Of this, a sum of

	Rs.
1. State Funds	.. 53,12,771 or 77 per cent.
2. Local Funds	.. 5,79,654 or 8 "
3. Municipal Funds	.. 69,682 or 1 "
4. Fees	.. 6,68,927 or 9·6 "
5. Other sources (mainly contribu- tions from aided agencies)	.. 2,70,916 or 4·4 "
	<hr/> 69,01,850 <hr/> 100

Rs. 13,29,142 was spent on University Education. The direct expenditure, i.e., excluding cost of direction, inspection, equipment, etc., amounted to Rs. 50,46,526 which represents approximately 73·1 per cent of the total and this was spent on the following grades of education :—

	Rs.	Percentage
1. University	.. 7,87,956	11·4
2. Oriental Colleges (non-University)	.. 53,971	0·8
3. Training Institutions	.. 2,02,375	2·9
4. High Schools	.. 6,84,592	9·9
5. Middle Schools	.. 8,47,380	12·3
6. Primary Schools	.. 22,07,125	32·0
7. Technical Institution	.. 2,63,127	3·8
Total	<hr/> 50,46,526	<hr/> 73·1

Consequent on the transfer of control over Primary Education to the Local Education Authorities constituted under the Elementary Education Regulation of 1930,

the Education Cess Fund accounts of the several districts were closed and the balances remitted to the respective treasuries to form the nuclei of the Elementary Education Funds of the several Local Education Authorities. The total amount thus remitted was Rs. 7,56,563-7-5. Including the Government grants and other receipts, these funds aggregated to Rs. 27,48,281 during the year under report. It is observed from the statement of expenditure that the funds of the Shimoga and Chitaldrug Local Education Authorities had minus balances at the end of June 1932. These authorities should take early steps to improve their financial position and adjust their budgets. In the review of the report for 1930-31, the Director was requested to report the reason for the fall in the education cess collections of certain districts, including the above two. This report has not been received till now. The Director's attention is once more invited to the matter and he is requested to submit the report without further delay.

The average cost of education per head of population was Re. 1-1-2 as compared with Re. 1-2-10 in the previous year. Of this, a sum of Re. 0-13-3 was met from State Funds as against Re. 0-15-1 in 1930-31. A saving of Rs. 1,62,768 was effected out of the sanctioned budget grants of the Department, chiefly under measures of economy necessitated by the adverse financial position of the State.

A large number of local benefactions was, as usual, made to supply the pressing need for suitable accommodation for schools. The more important of these are the following:—

- (1) Dharmadurandhara Sahucar Maralu Siddappa of Halkur donated a building worth about Rs. 15,000 for Local Middle School.
- (2) Messrs. Devegowda and Lingegowda, sons of the late Mr. Kuntalagowda of Kothanaghatta, Channarayapatna Taluk, constructed a building worth about Rs. 2,500.
- (3) Mr. Moganna Setty, Patel, Kellengar, Arsikere Taluk, constructed a building worth about Rs. 2,000.
- (4) The Village Panchayets of Chikkopal and Ankanahalli in the Yedatore Taluk, constructed buildings worth Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 2,500, respectively.

6. Secondary Education of Boys.—As in the previous year, there were 29 High Schools for boys but their strength increased from 6,528 to 6,596 pupils. The increase was, however, not uniform. Some schools showed a considerable increase while others were the reverse. Among the latter, the decrease in the Government High Schools at Kolar and Tiptur was most marked due, it is said, to the prevalence of plague and cholera. Of the 29 High Schools, 17 were Government, 6 Municipal, and 6 Aided. In addition, there were two unaided High Schools, one the S. L. N. Institute, Bangalore and the other at Goribidnur.

The High Schools were generally maintained in a satisfactory condition. The results of the S.S.L.C. Examination were satisfactory, except in the Government High Schools at Channapatna, Chikmagalur, Nanjangud, the Mahárañi's High School, Mysore and the Municipal High School, Malvalli. The reason given for the poor results in the High Schools at Channapatna, Kolar and Tiptur is that the work was dislocated on account of the prevalence of epidemics. The schools at the other places mentioned above had no such handicap. The condition of the High School at Nanjangud appears to be unsatisfactory and requires careful attention of the Department. Some of the schools are said to be in need of extra accommodation, furniture and appliances. These will have to be provided as funds permit.

Government are glad to note that the Municipal High Schools continued to progress. The strength of the school at Malvalli, however, is still too poor for a High School, being only 63. The S.S.L.C. Examination results were also unsatisfactory in this school. Government trust that the authorities concerned will take steps to improve the position. The school at Bowringpet has been provided with a building of its own and it is reported that active steps are being taken to do the same at Chintamani and Hole-Narsipur also. The other schools are said to be badly in need of suitable accommodation. Most of the Municipal Schools are also said to be handicapped by the want of play grounds. Government desire that early steps be taken to remedy these drawbacks.

Much attention was, as usual, paid to the extra-curricular activities of the High Schools. Except in a few places which were handicapped by epidemics or the lack of play grounds, outdoor games were regularly played. Scouting was a common

feature of almost all the schools, and in a few, ambulance training was also given. Mental recreation was provided in the shape of Debating Societies, Literary Unions and the publication of School Magazines. Some schools had Parent-Teachers' Associations and some also maintained Co-operative Societies. The "House" system which is in vogue in the London Mission and the Wesleyan Mission Schools, is said to have been useful in fostering the team spirit and a keen sense of individual responsibility among the students while the problem of school discipline was rendered easier by the Panchayet System introduced in the latter institutions. Government would like to see these systems introduced in as many of the other institutions as possible. It is observed that a few schools have established Poor Boys' Funds. Government expect the Department to see to it that the collections and distribution of these funds are in the hands of properly constituted committees.

The Dalton Plan of teaching was continued in one section of the V and VI Forms only of the Maharaja's High School. The Director reports that the scheme has proved successful and deserves to be made a permanent feature or at least the period of the experiment extended for another three years. As this is a question of funds, Government would be glad to consider any feasible proposal submitted by the Director for meeting the cost. The experiment of holding only one session of the classes in the morning was tried in Chikballapur, Nanjangud and the National High Schools, but had to be given up as it was found unsatisfactory.

Another experiment that was introduced during the year was the introduction of Kannada as the medium of instruction in the IV Form in History and Geography in a few select High Schools. The Government are glad to find that this system is proving successful.

The total number of candidates registered for the S. S. L. C. Public Examination of 1932 was 2,852, of whom 2,458 were ordinary candidates and 394 passed candidates seeking supplementary certificates for admission to the University or to special groups of study in the Intermediate class. Out of the 2,458 ordinary candidates registered, 2,422 were examined and 1,394 were declared "passed", the percentage of passes to the number examined being 57.5 against 61.3 in the year previous. Out of the 1,934 candidates declared "passed", 773 were declared eligible for admission to college course of study by the University of Mysore, the percentage to the number passed being 55 against 54 in the year previous. Of the 394 candidates registered for supplementary certificates, 388 sat for the examination and 208 were declared eligible for admission to the college course of study, giving a percentage of 55.7 compared with 32 per cent of the candidates who appeared for the first time. The results of the private candidates were as usual, far from satisfactory, the percentage of passes being only 22 against the State average of 58.

The results of the Vernacular Upper Secondary Examination were again poor. Only 65 candidates passed out of 218 that were examined, giving a percentage of 30 against 33 in 1931 and 38 in 1930. The Director is requested to examine the causes for this deterioration and take steps to remedy any defects observable.

Under the auspices of the Mysore Secondary Education League, the Conference of the All-India Federation of Teachers' Associations was held at Bangalore in December 1931 along with an All-India Educational Exhibition.

7. *Middle School Education of Boys.*—The number of Middle Schools for boys increased from 284 to 290 and their strength from 28,633 to 29,899 pupils. Of the 290 schools, 262 were Government Institutions, 25 aided and three unaided. The rules for the Middle School and the Lower Secondary Examinations were revised during the year.

All the Incomplete Middle Schools were abolished, the more promising ones having been developed to Complete Middle Schools and the remainder reduced to the status of Primary Schools with Lower Secondary classes attached to them.

The percentage of passes in the Middle School and the Lower Secondary Examinations was 40.6 and 30.9 against 34.6 and 29.5 in the previous year.

The report again draws attention to the urgent need that exists for improving the staff and accommodation of Middle Schools. In connection with the remarks of Government regarding this matter in their last review, the Director has reported that the question of accommodation is being attended to as far as funds permit. As regards staff, he has submitted proposals which are under the consideration of Government.

In the Report under review, he says that "with a view to provide Middle School Education with less cost until the financial conditions improve, the aim should be to develop the Vernacular Lower Secondary classes in Primary Schools and if there be a demand for English Education in these places, an English hand might be appointed to coach passed Lower Secondary candidates for the Middle School Examination instead of opening fresh Middle Schools." Government agree in the view that education of the Vernacular Lower Secondary grade should be provided in as many of the Primary Schools as possible, and that for the benefit of those who have passed the Lower Secondary Examination and wish to proceed to English Schools, Special English Classes may be opened. These should, however, be attached to High Schools and not to Vernacular Schools.

8. *Practical Instruction.*—The number of Practical Instruction classes actually working in Middle Schools, Adikarnataka Boarding Houses and Adikarnataka Primary Schools was 95 against 96 in the previous year. Of these, 89 were in boys' and 6 in girls' institutions. Government are glad to learn that though many of them are said to have been hampered for lack of accommodation or funds, the work of the Practical Instruction classes was, on the whole, satisfactory, and that the non-official members of the supervising committees co-operated whole-heartedly in the work. Another hopeful feature is the fact that the Instructors of these classes are themselves striving after self-improvement and undergoing further training at their own cost.

It is reported that the Practical Instruction classes suffer for want of proper co-ordination between the Middle and the High Schools. In the last Review, the Director was requested to examine the whole scheme of Practical Instruction as early as possible, with a view to see how far it has helped in giving a vocational bias to education. His report is awaited.

9. *Primary Education.*—In accordance with the Elementary Education Regulation of 1930, the administration of all Government Primary Schools, Village Aided Schools, Adult Night Schools, etc., numbering in all 6,109, was transferred to the Local Education Authorities with effect from 1st July 1931. Owing to financial stringency, however, a separate inspectorate was not instituted. Rules were issued for the proper working of the Regulation and the amounts payable to the Elementary Education Fund of each Local Education Authority were fixed. Government are glad to note that the School Boards are evincing keen interest in the working of the schools, co-operating with the Executive. The programmes of Expansion of Elementary Education on a voluntary basis which were due at the end of the year under review have not yet been received from any of the Local Education Authorities. The time for submission of the programmes has been extended. The Department should give every assistance to Local Education Authorities and School Boards to prepare the schemes correctly and in a satisfactory manner.

The number of Primary Schools for boys on 31st March 1932, was 5,676 with a strength of 2,10,944 pupils, including 23,482 girls, against 5,857 schools with a strength of 2,22,816 pupils, including 25,980 girls, during the year previous. Of the 5,676 schools, 10 were Government ones, 4,424 were under the control of the Local Education Authorities, and 1,242 were aided schools. In addition, there were 1,216 village indigenous schools, i.e., schools neither recognised by, nor receiving any grants from Government, with a strength of 19,042 pupils (including 2,010 girls) as against 1,224 with a strength of 18,484 pupils (including 1,968 girls) in the previous year.

The percentage of boys in the Primary Classes to the total male population of school-going age, calculated at 15 per cent of the male population according to the Census of 1931, was 42.82 against 49.75 in the previous year. The decrease is said to be due to the fall in the number of pupils in the Primary Classes and also to the fact that the present figure is based upon the population as given in the Census Report of 1931, which is greater than that of the 1921 Census on which the previous years' figure was based. The percentage of pupils in the First Year Primary Class was 52.42 against 54.57 in 1930-31. Though the percentage is still high, it is reported that there is a steady decrease in the retardation of pupils in the class owing to the adoption of such remedial measures as the insistence on periodical admission, the removal of the names of irregular pupils from the rolls, the reduction in the number of "single teacher" schools, the employment of trained teachers, the adoption of rational methods of teaching, etc.

There were 69 schools for the education of adults with a strength of 1,729 pupils, against 282 schools with a strength of 6,333 pupils in 1930-31. The decrease is due to the abolition of a large number of schools either on account of inefficiency or as a measure of economy. The Director, however, states that in view of the importance of Adult Education in preventing a lapse into illiteracy and in making the citizen fit to shoulder his responsibilities in the rapidly progressive political field, the whole position in regard to such education will have to be examined when funds permit. Government agree in this view.

10. *Special Institutions.*—There were ten institutions for the training of men teachers, including the three grades of training in the Government Training College, Mysore: Of these, nine were Government institutions and one was an unaided institution. The total strength of all these institutions was 657 as compared with 688 in 1930-31. The results of the Teachers' Certificate Examination were satisfactory, except, as usual in the Lower Secondary Grade. Orders have since been passed by Government (in Government Order No. Camp E. 5-6—Edn. 305-32-3, dated 7th June 1933) sanctioning the proposals of the Director for the revision of L. S. T. C. Course. As a measure of economy, no teacher was selected to undergo training for the B. T. Course of the University.

The work of the School of Engineering continued to be satisfactory. Out of 133 candidates who appeared for the Technical Board Examinations in April 1932, 99 passed. In addition to its usual work the school also conducted certain vocational classes for High School students and a Draftsmen's Class for the Public Works and other Engineering Departments.

As regards commercial schools, there were six in all—one Government, two aided and three unaided—with a total strength of 646 students. The working of these institutions was on the whole satisfactory, but a perceptible deterioration in the examination results is noticed in the case of the Champion Metropolitan College of Commerce, Mysore. It is hoped that this institution will show better progress in future. A course of Banking for training bank clerks for the Associates' Examination of the Indian Institute of Bankers was opened in July 1932 at the Government Institute of Commerce and Accountancy, Bangalore. Bangalore was also made a centre for the G. D. A. Examination of Bombay, tentatively for two years.

The management of the Central Institute for Defectives at Mysore, was reorganised during the year and the Institute was made a non-vacation institution in view of the fact that the inmates forget what they have learnt during the summer vacation. The strength of the Institute was 75 as against 86 during the year previous. The decrease was due to the transfer of seven deaf girls to the Vocational Institute for Women at Mysore and to a few pupils having been withdrawn after the completion of the course. Of the 75 pupils, 32 were deaf mutes and 43 blind children. The usual practice of teaching music to all the blind pupils was given up and this subject was restricted to those who had an aptitude for it, the others being taught some suitable industry. Gardening was newly introduced and it is reported that the institute grew all the vegetables required for the inmates. Adequate attention was also paid to physical culture, diet and health. The work of the Institute during the year was quite satisfactory under the enthusiastic guidance of Sir Charles Todhunter and his Committee who have spared no pains to ensure the welfare of the inmates.

The number of Sanskrit Patasalas was 79 with a strength of 1,734 pupils including 115 girls, as against 77 with a strength of 1,846 pupils including 161 girls, during 1930-31. The orders regarding the systematisation of studies in these Patasalas were given effect to in full during the year and the common examination prescribed for the final year course of the Primary Section of all the Patasalas held for the first time in October 1931. Out of the 184 candidates that sat for the examination, 120 are said to have passed and it is interesting to note that a lady candidate topped the list of successful candidates.

11. *Women's Education.*—The number of women's educational institutions of all grades was 566, including two colleges, five English High Schools, two Industrial and three Training Schools, with a strength of 34,401 pupils (including 503 boys) as against 624 with a strength of 34,892 pupils during the year previous. Besides these, there were 24,064 girls studying in boys' schools, bringing the total number of girls under instruction to 57,962 as against 61,110 in 1930-31.

The work of the English High Schools was on the whole satisfactory, except in the Maharani's High School, Mysore. The results of the S.S.L.C. Examination however were poorer than in the year previous, the percentage of passes being only 50 as against 55·7. As regards Vernacular High School Education of girls, the Women's Training College is the only institution where Kannada Upper Secondary Classes are maintained, but Government regret to note that the results of the examination were, again, unsatisfactory. The Director is requested to investigate into the causes and bring about an improvement in the position.

In regard to Training Institutions, it is reported that there is no adequate response from private candidates for admission to the L. S. T. and U. S. T. classes in the Women's Training College, Mysore, in spite of the number of stipends offered. It is also regrettable to note that the results of the examination in this institution, as well as in the Zenana Normal School, Mysore, were unsatisfactory. Government trust that better progress will be shown in future.

There were 30 Middle Schools for girls with a strength of 2,158 pupils as against 28 with a strength of 1,860 in the previous year. The percentage of passes in the Middle School and the Lower Secondary Examinations was 46·4 and 32·2 as against 41·4 and 23·6 in the previous year. Government are glad to note that Middle School Education for girls is becoming popular.

As regards Primary Education, there were 523 schools for girls (313 Kannada and 210 Urdu) with a strength of 31,297 pupils as against 538 with a strength of 31,443 in 1930-31. The decrease is due to the amalgamation of several girls' schools with boys' schools.

There were two Industrial Schools for girls with a strength of 386 pupils. In order to encourage the education of women in vocational subjects, Government sanctioned a grant of two scholarships of Rs. 15 per mensem each out of the education cess funds of the Chitaldrug District, for a period of two years to girls of the District undergoing training in the Government Weaving Factory, Bangalore.

The total direct expenditure on women's education (including the University) was Rs. 6,51,471 against Rs. 6,62,983 in 1930-31. There is no mention in the report about the working of the Domestic Science Class which was opened in the year previous as an experimental measure. Government desire to know what progress it has made.

12. Education of Muslims.—The number of Urdu Schools of all grades both for boys and girls was 849 with a strength of 34,814 pupils, including 13,221 girls, as against 963 schools with a strength of 35,956 pupils in the previous year. The decrease is due to the abolition of Incomplete Middle Schools and other inefficient institutions. There were also 6,171 Muslims, including 128 girls, studying in other schools, making a total of 40,985 Muslim pupils (27,636 boys and 13,349 girls) under instruction. Taking the population of school-going age at 15 per cent of the total Muslim population, according to the Census of 1931, the percentage of Muslim boys and girls at School to the total Muslim population of school-going age was 93·1 and 51·73, respectively. To encourage High School education among Muslims, more scholarships have been awarded and conveyance allowance has also been granted under certain conditions, to Muslim girls studying in High School classes and in Aided Institutions where there are no Government High Schools.

It is reported that not much progress has been made in improving the accommodation, equipment and staff of Urdu Schools owing to the financial stringency. Steps are, however, said to have been taken to improve the efficiency of these schools by closer supervision and inspection. Honorary Lady Visitors have been appointed in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore for the inspection of Urdu Girls' Schools. Government would like to see this reform introduced in the mofussil also. In their last Review, Government desired that early steps should be taken to provide teachers of a higher qualification than the L. S. T. for the Urdu Girls' Schools. The Director is requested to report what action has been taken in the matter. He is also requested to consider the suggestions of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Mysore, for the avoidance of the waste of time now involved by grown up Muslim pupils attending Kannada Primary Schools with the object of proceeding to the Kannada Middle Schools in places where there are no Urdu Middle Schools. It is gratifying to learn that owing to the progress made in the higher education of Muslim women, the much

needed qualified staff will be available in the near future for opening Middle Schools for Muslim girls in important centres.

The total expenditure incurred by Government on educational institutions specially intended for Muslims was Rs. 5,45,530 against Rs. 5,80,475 in the year previous. A sum of Rs. 4,770 was spent in the award of scholarships to Muslim students.

13. *Education of the Backward and the Depressed Classes.*—In order to encourage education among the children of these classes, a sum of Rs. 76,325 was spent in the award of scholarships excluding the Muslim scholarships already referred to above. In addition, a sum of Rs. 1,500 was spent in supplying clothing to the girls of the Depressed Classes who were not awarded scholarships. Candidates belonging to the Depressed Classes were also exempted from the payment of examination, admission and class fees for a further period of three years from 1932.

During the year, Government ordered the recovery of boarding charges from such of the boarders of the Sri Narasimharaja Hostel as were able to pay and also the reduction of expenditure under certain items in the Adikarnataka Boarding Homes. The boys of the latter Homes were required to contribute towards their maintenance by manual labour or otherwise. The rules for the calculation of grants to be paid to Aided Hostels for the Depressed Classes were also revised.

There were 607 special schools for the education of the Depressed Classes with a strength of 15,620 pupils (including 2,223 girls) as against 630 schools with a strength of 16,717 (including 2,604 girls) in the previous year. The several Adikarnataka Institutions were maintained in a satisfactory condition, but the general tone of the Boarding Home at Tumkur, is stated to be not satisfactory. The results of the Middle School Examination were also satisfactory in all these institutions, except in the Boarding Homes at Hassan and Tumkur. The Director is requested to see that these two Homes show better progress in future.

The Director is of opinion that while there is no question of either reducing or putting a limit on State assistance to the education of the Depressed Classes, yet in order to prevent the demoralisation which is apt to set in by constant spoon-feeding and to teach these classes to stand on their own legs, it is necessary to limit the number and magnitude of Free Boarding Homes and encourage the establishment of Aided Hostels. Government generally agree with this view. The Director also states that the system of vocational education needs revision if it is to be of any practical use. The proposals submitted by the Director in this regard, are under consideration.

14. *Text Books, Publications and Libraries.*—The manuscripts of the three sets of books in Kannada on the History, Geography, Royal Family, Institutions, etc., of Mysore, are said to be under print, while the Urdu translation of the three parts of the Kannada History of India have been printed and published. Including the latter, seventeen books were published by the Department, during the year. The Departmental Kannada Readers were also revised, but the syllabuses in Moral Instruction, including Civics, drafted in 1930-31, by the Special Committee, appointed for the purpose, are reported to be still under consideration. The Director is requested to see that the matter is expedited.

In regard to the encouragement of authors, contributions were paid for three Books and four Journals, and 37 Kannada and Sanskrit manuscripts and books competed for the Devaraja Bahadur Charity Fund Literary Prizes.

The Central Book Depôt was transferred to the Government Press and placed under the Superintendent of the Press. Including the two Libraries at Bangalore and Mysore, there were altogether twenty Urban and Rural Libraries under the control of the Department, during the year. Government are glad to note that the work of these Libraries was satisfactory.

There were 111 Printing Presses, excluding the two Government Presses at Bangalore and Mysore, against 117 in the previous year, and excluding the Mysore Government and the Police Gazettes, there were nine newspapers (one in English), and 59 periodicals (25 English) against 15. (two in English) and 44 (17 in English), respectively in 1930-31.

15. *Scholarships and Endowments.*—As a measure of retrenchment, the rates of the different kinds of scholarships were reduced. The total amount spent on including those of the University was Rs. 1,22,667, of which, as stated

above, sums of Rs. 4,770 and Rs. 76,325 were spent exclusively on Muslims and the Backward and the Depressed Classes respectively. In addition, a sum of Rs. 14,613 was spent on scholarships and prizes from the proceeds of endowments, against Rs. 14,118 in 1930-31.

16. *Hostels.*—Including the five hostels attached to the University; there were in all 98 hostels (30 Government and 68 Aided) with a strength of 3,978 against 97, with a strength of 3,516 in the year previous.

17. *The Scout Movement.*—Government are glad to note that Scouting continued to be popular and is making good progress. There were 238 scout troops, 59 cub packs, and 15 crews with a total membership of 8,973 spread over 312 ranks against 6,310 members spread over 308 ranks in the previous year. The chief event during the year was the députation of a party of 12 scouters to attend the Rally at Trivandrum in November 1932, in connection with the investiture of His Highness the Maharaja of Travancore with ruling powers.

The Girl Guide movement was revived and an influential committee formed with Lady Mirza Ismail as Chief Commissioner and Chairman. The Girl Guides of the State were also affiliated to the All-India Organisation and through it, to the World Organisation. A number of ladies were deputed for training at the Girl Guide camp at Ootacamund, during the summer vacation.

18. *Medical Inspection.*—This has become an integral part of the State system of education. The scheme was continued in the Cities of Bangalore and Mysore with a common agency for the University and the Department, and in the 15 Taluk Headquarters where the scheme is self-supporting. Government trust that proper attention is being paid to the curative treatment of the ailments discovered without which mere inspection is of little use.

19. *General.*—The most important event of the year in the matter of education was the transfer of the administration of Elementary Education to the local bodies. The Director, however states that the main object of such transfer, viz., the improvement and expansion of Elementary Education, is not likely to be realised in the near future owing to the lack of funds. Government agree with the Director in the view that Primary Education must be the abiding concern of the community and a first charge on its improved resources, and they trust that the various Local Education Authorities will rise to the occasion and exercise the powers given to them under the Elementary Education Regulation to raise extra funds for the purposes of the Regulation.

Government are glad to record that the work of the Department during the year was on the whole satisfactory. Their thanks are also due to the several non-officials who co-operated with the Department and generously supplemented the efforts of Government in the cause of education.

S. N. APPANNA IYENGAR,
Secretary to Government,
General Department.

PUBLIC WORKS SECRETARIAT

Appoints the Assistant Commissioner in charge of District Treasury, Chikmagalur, to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner under the Land Acquisition Regulation.

READ—

Letter No. A. 7-1260-26—2, dated the 31st May 1933, from the Deputy Commissioner, Kadur District (addressed to the General Secretary), regarding the acquisition of certain properties for the construction of Taluk Office Building at Chikmagalur, sanctioned in Notification No. P. W. 1866-9376, dated 27th September 1915.

ORDER NO. P. W. 127-29—S., DATED BANGALORE, THE
17TH JULY 1933.

In connection with the acquisition of the properties sanctioned in the above Government Order, the Assistant Commissioner in charge of District Treasury, Chikmagalur, is appointed to perform the functions of a Deputy Commissioner, under the Land Acquisition Regulation and authorised to take order for the acquisition of the said properties.

M. G. RANGAIYA,
Secretary to Government.